REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COORG,

FOR THE YEAR

1883–84,

BY

E. MARSDEN, Esq., B. A.,

Inspector of Schools.

WITH REVIEW BY J. B. LYALL, ESQ., B. C. S.,

Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, (Educational),—dated 9th July 1884.

READ—

The Coorg Educational Report for 1883—84 submitted by the Commissioner of Coorg with his letter No. 156—83, dated the 4th June 1884.

No. 531—L. M. 136, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JULY 1884.

ORDER THEREON.—*Review by the Chief Commissioner.*—The statistical information of the year is given in revised annual forms, the adoption of which was directed by the Government of India in Resolution No. 9-338—58, dated the 29th October 1883. According to these returns the numbers of schools and scholars in the Province, compared with the numbers in the previous year, stood as follows :—

	1882—83.		1883—84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Secondary	2	165	1	306
Do Primary	59	3,112	55	2,803
Do Normal	1	8	1	6
Municipal Primary Schools	...	...	5	246
Aided Schools	3	100	3	110
Total.....	65	3,385	65	3,471

2. The above table shows no alteration in the number of schools, but Mr. Lyall observes that the number has in reality increased: the explanation as given by Mr. Marsden is that in previous reports the several divisions of the Mercara Central School, *viz.*, High, Middle and Primary, were shown as three different schools 2 Secondary and 1 Primary, and have been now returned as one Secondary school. Against this nominal decrease of two there has been a real increase of two schools due to the establishment of 3 new Vernacular Primary schools and the reduction of one English Primary school. The increase in the number of pupils is satisfactory and there has been a corresponding increase in receipts of fees in the case of schools where fees are levied.

3. It is worthy of notice that a commencement was this year made in the work of bringing education more immediately under the management of the people by transferring five schools to the care of the Municipal Boards of Mercara and Virarajendrapet. These schools are now maintained by Municipal Funds, but revenue equivalent to the charges was transferred with the schools to the Municipalities, so there has been no real saving to Government.

4. Mr. Marsden shows that classified according to race or creed the 3,471 pupils in public schools included 2,381 Coorgs, 801 other Hindus, 209 Native Christians, and 80 Muhammadans. In his para 17 he gives figures which prove very clearly the real desire for education evinced by the true Coorgs as distinct from the other races inhabiting the Province. Of the total number of Coorgs of all ages some 14 per cent of the males and 3 per cent of the females were under instruction in public schools alone. In other words all, or almost all, the Coorg boys of a school-going age and about a fifth of the girls were in school. The wish to learn English,

amongst them is very strong. It is unusual to see a land holding and cultivating race take so keenly to education, but the Coorgs have hitherto held all the better offices under Government, and the hope to get such appointments is a strong inducement. They also appreciate the usefulness of education in dealing with coffee planters and in managing their own transactions in coffee, cardamoms, and other articles of export. They have moreover considerable energy and pride of race, and no prejudices of caste or religion to frighten them from adopting a new kind of education. These facts seem to explain the remarkable and very satisfactory readiness of this race to educate its children.

5. Mr. Lyall observes with pleasure that in the Boarding-house attached to the Central School at Mercara the number of boys has risen to 92: these are, he believes, all Coorgs, boys who to get a higher class of education come in to the Central School from houses at a distance: an attempt has been this year again made to start a Coorg Girls' Boarding School at Mercara, but there are difficulties in the way: it is hoped that these will eventually disappear.

6. Mr. Lyall is glad to see that Mr. Marsden has not allowed his attention to Coorg education to be diverted by other duties: notwithstanding the addition of South Canara to his charge and the duties of Principal of the Mercara School, he is shown to have visited and examined 33 schools in the Province, and in so doing to have travelled 260 miles. The Sub-Deputy Inspector also paid 135 inspection visits, and spent 168 days on tour. Colonel Hill further aided in this work, as he personally examined several schools while marching through the Province.

7. The most important school in the Province is the Mercara Central School, and the Chief Commissioner notes with approval that during the year under review it has been much strengthened as regards its teaching staff by the substitution of passed for unpassed masters. The Normal School from which masters are obtained for the Nad schools has been improved in the same way, and it has been decided to send one student yearly to the Madras Normal School with a scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem. This rule has already been put in force. Mr. Lyall is also glad to observe that one of the Coorg endowment scholars, now studying at Madras, is going through a course of gymnastics with a view to qualify himself as gymnastic instructor to the Mercara School.

8. The improvement of the teaching staff of the Central School is likely to raise in future years the number of pupils who pass University examinations, but as it is Mr. Marsden's report shows some progress in this direction. Five boys passed the Matriculation direct from the Central School, and three old students passed from the Bangalore Central College. The matriculated students of former years who are now reading in Madras or Bangalore Colleges appear to be doing well. Ten boys of this school passed the Middle School examination in the year.

9. Of the 7 English Primary schools of last year's report the one attached to the Central School is not now shown separately, and another which was started tentatively last year has had to be abolished. The attendance in the remaining 5 shows a slight increase, but it is only the true Coorgs who have a real wish for English education, and the 2 English Primary schools in North Coorg, where the people are of a different race, are badly attended. The Chief Commissioner has therefore agreed to their being converted into vernacular schools of a superior class. The best school of this class is the Hudikeri one, a fact very creditable to Devaiya, the Head Master.

10. The number of Vernacular Primary schools has risen from 52 to 55. Hitherto these schools have been all purely departmental and maintained from the fund formed by the voluntarily imposed local rate known as the plough tax, but

in the year under report four were transferred to Municipalities. There are therefore now only fifty-one purely departmental schools of this class maintained by the fund. These schools are generally known as nád or rural schools, and have been gradually increasing in number and cost since the plough tax rate was first imposed, but the accumulations of former years have now been spent, and in future the fund will not be able to meet the annual expenditure. To meet this difficulty the Government of India have since the close of the year sanctioned Mr. Lyall's proposal to assign from Imperial revenue a sum equal to half the income of the Plough Tax, as a grant-in-aid towards rural primary education. These nád or rural schools are popular and well attended, particularly in Central and Southern Coorg, and the cost of educating each scholar is only Rs. 2—13—6 per annum, which is moderate. They are attended by girls as well as boys, and pupils of both sexes go through the same course of study in the same classes. Mr. Lyall considers that they form the most important class of school in Coorg, and hopes that the Inspector will continue to give his close attention to them.

11. The four Canarese and Hindustani vernacular schools taken over by the Mercara-Virarajendrapet Municipalities ought, as Mr. Marsden says, to be more popular, and give a higher education than they do at present. Mr. Lyall is glad to see that measures have been taken to improve the teaching staff of the schools. As ample revenues were assigned to the Municipalities to meet the cost of the schools, the Inspector should see that they are not stinted in the matter of funds.

12. The Chief Commissioner regrets to observe that the normal school was a failure during the year, for not one of the eight students who were under training was found qualified at the end of the course to become Pupil Teacher, but the right measures for its improvement seem to have been taken, and it is hoped that under its new master, and by extending the period of training from six and twelve months to two and three years, better results will be obtained.

13. The report shows that the number of girls attending departmental or aided schools rose from 390 to 407. Of these 3 were in Central School at Mercara, 368 in the nád or town primary schools, and 36 in the aided schools; a few more girls were educated in the unaided rural schools for boys and girls, and in the Basel Mission Girls' Day School lately established at Mercara. The increase in numbers may be taken as a sign of the continued desire for female education in the Province. It is unfortunate that most girls are withdrawn from school when they are about 10 years' old, but here and there instances occur of girls being allowed to remain on beyond that age, and an interesting fact is mentioned by Mr. Marsden in para 91 of his report, of a girl of 13 or 14, the top student of the highest class in her school, who claimed as a right, and obtained, a Pupil Teacher's post.

14. In paras 16 and 96 of his report the Inspector gives an account of the opening of a school for European and Eurasian children at Mercara, and attempts are being made to establish a boarding school in connection with it. The Chief Commissioner proposes to allow the school a grant-in-aid, and has asked the Government of India to allow budget provision to be made.

15. The important question whether it is possible to improve the unaided vernacular schools in Coorg, by converting them into aided schools subject to inspection, is under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. By the latest returns there appear to be 23 schools of this kind, educating 375 pupils. If a local rate is imposed upon all land in Coorg, as Mr. Lyall has proposed, it will give more money for education than the present plough tax gives, and it may then be possible to treat all rural primary schools alike, and to give all grants-in-aid from the local rate education fund which would be aided by the lump sum grant sanctioned by Government.

16. Mr. Lyall is glad to notice that the debt on the Endowment Plantation Fund having been liquidated, the whole income of that fund is now available for such objects as those mentioned in para 54 of the report.

17. The total educational expenditure during the year is shown at Rs. 27,240 against Rs. 23,281 in the previous year; of this, a sum of Rs. 12,608 was contributed by the Imperial, 783 by the Local, 926 by Municipal and 2,618 by the Endowment funds. The remainder, *viz.* 3,305 was met from school fees. The increased expenditure is most nominal, being due to the inclusion this year in the account, for the first time, of the sum spent from the Private Endowment Fund, this amounted to Rs. 2,618. The sum contributed by Imperial funds is somewhat smaller than last year, though it contains an extraordinary building grant-in-aid item of Rs. 2,500. The explanation is that part of the pay of the Inspector has been transferred to Madras, and that the cost of certain schools has been transferred to Municipalities: this last transfer is however no real saving to Coorg revenues as has already been remarked.

18. The Inspector has submitted a very full and clear report. The Chief Commissioner feels confidence in Mr. Marsden's views as to the proper line of advance, and is glad to see that he detects the weak points in present arrangements and applies remedies. The improvement which is being effected in the teaching staff is a most necessary reform.

H. WYLIE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Coorg.
The Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

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ON

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E. MARSDEN, Esq., B. A.,

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I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on Education in Coorg for the year 1883—84.

I. GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The most noteworthy event of the year, from an educational point of view, has been the publication of the Report of the Education Commission. The general view which it gives of the state of education in the various Provinces in British India has enabled the Department in each Province to gauge its progress and to compare its systems, operations and results with those of other Provinces. The report shows education in Coorg in many respects in a very favorable light. In one point, indeed, *viz.*, the percentage of pupils in school to the total male population, Coorg stands at the head of the list with a percentage of 3·03.

2. The Government of India having called for suggestions and remarks on the report with especial reference to the Financial Summary in Chapter XII, and the Recommendations in Chapter XIII, the recommendations of the chapters referred to were carefully considered with reference to Coorg by Colonel Hill, the Commissioner, and myself. One or two important changes were recommended by us and will be noticed, if sanctioned, in next year's report. The principal were the substitution of the "Results system" for Primary schools in North Coorg and of schools on the "Combined system" for Departmental schools in South Coorg, together with a more liberal provision for aiding Private schools than has hitherto been made, and a re-organization of the Normal school.

3. As regards the actual work of the year the following points are those which are of most interest. It will be seen that in most respects there has been a small but perceptible improvement over the results reported last year.

4. The *number of schools* has increased from 63 to 65 and the *attendance* from 3,385 to 3,471. In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, the three departments of the Central School, High, Middle and Primary, are this year included in one. Of the number noted, 3,361 are pupils in Departmental and Board schools, the remaining 110 pupils belonging to three Aided schools.

5. The *fees* in the Government and Board schools have risen from Rs. 3,130 to Rs. 3,281. The fees in Aided schools are nominal amounting to Rs. 24 only.

6. The *staff of the Central School*, the most important institution in the Province, has been further strengthened by the substitution of passed for unpassed men in the

case of the last 3 masters. All the masters in the Upper (High) school are now graduates, all those in the Middle school have passed the First examination in Arts and all those in the Primary school the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. The pay of the First Assistant has been slightly improved and a Writer has been added to the establishment.

7. The *Normal School* has been improved by the appointment of an experienced teacher who has passed the First Arts Examination of the University and been through a full course of training at the Madras Normal School from the Principal of which institution he has very good certificates. Arrangements have been made for the systematic normal training under this man, of the junior masters in the Central School, the Primary classes being utilized as a Practising school for them and for the regular students in the Normal School.

8. A scheme for sending one master, (if necessary two) from Coorg every year, to be trained at the Madras Normal School, has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in communication with the Madras Government. A *scholarship* of Rs. 12—8—0 to such students, if of F. A. standing, is allowed by the Coorg Government. One man has already been sent. Another will probably follow in July.

9. In the *Boarding House* attached to the Central School, the number of boarders has risen from 73 to 92.

10. In the *Central School* the *attendance* has risen from 292 to 306 and the *fees* from Rs. 2,621 to Rs. 2,697. *Five* boys matriculated against *two* last year and *ten* passed the Middle School examination. *The average annual cost* of educating each pupil was Rs. 22—13—7.

11. For the first time, *Municipal schools* have been established, or, to speak more accurately, *five* schools hitherto Departmental, have been made over to the Municipalities of Virajpet and Mercara and are managed and maintained by the Municipal Boards of those towns In each case, the larger funds available have made it possible to provide a better qualified and more highly paid staff of masters.

12. The *Nad Vernacular schools* maintained from local funds continue on the whole, very good. No schools were closed and *three* new ones were opened. The average number of students in each has slightly fallen being 52 against 54 last year. This is due to the fact that 4 schools, two of which were very good-having each about 100 pupils-were transferred from this list to that of Municipal schools, while the three new schools were opened in small villages and have a comparatively low attendance. According to the report of the Education Commission, *Coorg* stood *fourth* out of the *nine* Provinces of British India in the average number of pupils in its Primary schools, the higher numbers being *Bombay* with 62, the *Central Provinces* with 57 and the *Punjab* with 56. *The average annual cost of each school* (taking into account instruction only) was Rs. 140—12—0 and the average annual cost of educating each pupil * Rs. 2—13—6.

13. The *Endowment Fund* having been completely freed from debt, as reported last year, the full annual income of Rs. 3,100 was available for education. The sum of Rs. 1,000 was invested in Government paper and forms the nucleus of a reserve fund, towards which a similar amount will be contributed every year. *Two* more students were sent to Madras to read for a degree, the cost of their education being defrayed from this fund. There are now *four* endowment scholars.

14. Twenty-four schools were visited by Vaccinators and 369 pupils were vaccinated.

15. A *new Girls' school* has been opened in Mercara by the Basel Mission, for which a liberal grant-in-aid has been sanctioned by Government. The average number of girls on the register during the year was 18, including 12 Coorgs. An English lady has been engaged as Mistress. It is intended eventually to open a Boarding school for girls from the Nads.

16. A *new school for European and Eurasian children*, designated St. Mark's Parochial school, was opened at the close of the year by Mr. Cassells, the Chaplain of Mercara. A mistress has been engaged and a beginning made with a few children.

* Calculated by dividing the total expenditure by the average monthly roll.

It is intended, if this school should prove a success, to open a Boarding school in connection with it, for children from the coffee estates and the western coast. Application has been made to Government for a grant-in-aid.

17. Out of the total number of pupils, 3,471 in Government, Board and Aided schools, no less than 2,381 or 69 per cent are Coorgs, 2,010 being Coorg boys and 371 Coorg girls. The total Coorg population of the Province is about 27,000 including about 14,000 males and 13,000 females. These figures show that about 9 per cent of the Coorgs are attending school, or, taking the sexes separately, that 14 per cent of the males and 3 per cent of the females are under instruction in Government, Board and Aided schools besides those in Private schools. The proportion of "children of a school-going age" to the total population is usually taken as 15 per cent. By this calculation *all* the Coorg boys and about 3 per cent of the girls of a school-going age are actually in school. But as far as the Coorgs are concerned, the 15 per cent calculation is not quite correct. Twenty per cent would be nearer the mark. The Coorgs being, as a rule, well off when compared with other castes, their children attend school up to a later age.

18. Taking the whole population which amounts to about 178,000 (including 54,000 belonging to aboriginal tribes) about 8 per cent are able to read and write and 2 per cent are under instruction in schools.

19. The expenditure on the whole department amounted to Rs. 27,240, of which sum Imperial Funds contributed Rs. 12,608 against Rs. 12,666, last year. This amount, however, includes an extraordinary item of Rs. 2,500, being a grant-in-aid of the building of a new school at Virajpet. On the other hand an item of Rs. 2,000, being one-third of the pay of the Inspector of Schools, which appeared last year, has this year been struck out, as it is paid by the Government of Madras. The item of Rs. 2,222 being the amount spent on education from the Endowment Fund has not hitherto appeared in this statement. The item of Rs. 3,305—fees—includes the sum of Rs. 278 paid by Municipal schools and deducted from the total amount of Rs 1,204 spent by the Municipalities, the expenditure from Municipal Funds being reduced accordingly to Rs. 926.

20. The expenditure is distributed as follows between the five sources of receipts, Imperial, Local and Municipal Funds, Fees and Endowment :—

Head of Charge.	From Imperial Revenues.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowment.		Total.
					Departmental Schools.	Aided Schools.	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	* 555	‡ 608	...	...	...	...	1,163
Instruction	8,353	7,175	926	§ 3,305	...	396	20,155
Miscellaneous	† 3,700	...	...	...	2,222	...	3,922
Total.....	12,608	7,783	926	3,305	2,222	396	27,240

21. The following statement compares the number of schools and pupils in them during the past year with those of the year before :—

* Inspector's travelling allowance Rs. 231 + Establishment Rs. 324 = Rs. 555.

† Boarding House Rs. 1,200 + Building grant to Virajpet School Rs. 2,500 = Rs. 3,700.

‡ Sub-Deputy Inspector's salary Rs. 480 + Rs. 128 travelling allowance = Rs. 608.

§ Fees from Departmental schools = Rs. 3,003
Do Municipal do = „ 278
Do Aided do = „ 24
Rs. 3,305

Class of Schools.	1882—83.		1883—84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Secondary Education.				
Government Secondary Schools, English	1	292	1	306
Primary Education.				
Government Primary Schools, English	6	185	4	135
Do do Vernacular	52	2,800	51	2,668
Municipal do English	...	...	1	56
Do do Vernacular	...	...	4	190
Aided do Vernacular	3	100	3	110
Special Schools.				
Normal School, Vernacular	1	8	1	6
Total.....	63	3,385	65	3,471

22. Owing to the change in the system of nomenclature recommended by the Education Commission, a comparison between this year and last with respect to the number of schools and pupils in them is somewhat difficult. Last year the 3 departments of the Central School, High, Middle and Primary, were counted as 3 distinct schools. This year they are reckoned one Secondary school. Accordingly the total number of schools 65 for 1882—83 has in the statement given above been entered as 63, which would be the actual number under the nomenclature now adopted. Again, *five* schools, which were in last year's report Government or Departmental Primary schools, are this year transferred to Municipalities and come under the head of *Board schools*. The *Middle* department of the Central School disappears from the list altogether, being absorbed into the list of Secondary schools.

24. Classified according to *race* or *creed* the 3,471 pupils include 2,381 Coorgs, 801 other Hindus, 209 Native Christians and 80 Muhammadans.

25. Classified according to *sex* there are 3,064 *boys* and 407 *girls*. All the girls excepting 36 Native Christians in the Aided schools in Virajpet and Anandapur are Coorgs. They attend school with the boys.

26. These figures include only the pupils in Government, Board and Aided schools. The Subedars' returns exhibit 24 private or unaided schools with 388 pupils who are reported to pay Rs. 2,264 in fees. The corresponding numbers last year were 36 schools containing 488 scholars paying Rs. 2,723 in fees. If the returns are to be trusted (which is doubtful), there has therefore been a considerable falling off during the year in this class of schools. As elsewhere reported, it has been proposed to bring them under inspection and aid them with results grants. If this were done, the number would probably double at once and the standard of instruction now very low would gradually be raised.

27. The *direct* expenditure on *Instruction* in Government, Board and Aided schools may be analysed as follows:—

Class of Institution.	Departmental Schools.				Board Schools.			Aided Schools.			Total.
	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees.	From Local Funds.	Total.	From Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	Total.	Aid from Imperial Funds.	Fees and other Sources.	Total.	
Secondary Education.											
Secondary Schools, English ...	6,329	2,697	..	9,026	...	..	...	...	...	...	9,026
Primary Education.											
Primary Schools, English ...	1,033	306	...	1,339	277	216	493	...	...	...	1,832
Do Vernacular ...	...	...	7,175	7,175	649	62	711	192	272	464	8,350
Do Female Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	148	268	268
Special.											
Normal School	679	...	...	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	679
Total.....	8,041	3,003	7,175	18,219	926	278	1,204	312	420	732	20,155

28. The expenditure on the *Secondary*, *i. e.*, the Mercara Central School, it must be noted, includes the cost of all three departments, High, Middle and Primary.

29. The receipts realized and paid into Government Treasuries amounted to Rs. 8,930, of which amount Rs. 3,281 were fees, the rest or Rs. 5,649 being the plough tax. The balance to credit of the Plough Tax Fund at the close of the year was Rupees 1,490.

II. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

30. *Direction and Inspection.*—The arrangements under this head continue the same. There is no Director of Public Instruction. As Inspector of schools, I am the head of the Department, my official superior being the Chief Commissioner, to whom all important proposals are submitted for sanction. I also hold the appointments of Principal of the Central School and Inspector of Schools in South Canara. I am in the fourth class of the Madras Graded List of Educational Officers and under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction in Madras in all matters relating to South Canara. One-third of my salary is contributed by the Madras Government.

31. During the year I visited and examined 33 schools, and in so doing travelled 260 miles.

32. The Sub-Deputy Inspector *Kariyappa* was absent on duty from head-quarters 168 days. He paid 135 inspection visits and travelled 1,554 miles. He has, on the whole, done as well as could have been expected, but a better educated man is wanted for the important work of developing and superintending Primary Vernacular schools, particularly as the standard will very soon be raised in consequence of the re-organization of the Normal School and the superior training now given in that institution.

III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

33. According to the nomenclature recommended by the Education Commission, the Mercara Central School hitherto a High School, will be known in future as a Secondary School with an Upper or High Department.

34. For the fourth successive year students were sent to the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. *Fifteen* boys were presented, of whom *five* passed. Last year *two* passed out of *eight* presented. *Three* more old students passed from the Bangalore Central College.

35. Mercara is unfortunately not a "Centre" of examination. As a distinct Province Coorg seemed to me to be entitled to some little consideration from the Syndicate in this matter, and I accordingly wrote to that body asking them to constitute Mercara a centre. Permission was, however, refused on the ground that additional heavy expenditure would be involved. To me it appears that the expenditure would be trifling and much more than covered by the fees of additional candidates, who would be sure to go up for the examination if it were held in Mercara. There is, I understand, some likelihood that the fees of candidates will be raised, and as this measure will considerably augment the resources of the Syndicate, possibly a proposal which I intend to make again this year may meet with favorable consideration. Candidates have now to make a long and expensive journey which deters poor boys from going up for the examination.

36. The two Coorg scholars on the Endowment Fund, *C. Appaiya* and *P. Belliyappa*, appointed last year, are students in the senior F. A. class of the Madras Christian College. They will appear for the F. A. examination, if permitted to do so by the Syndicate of the University. Through no fault of their own, they were a day or two late in joining the College, and it is possible that on this account the Syndicate may refuse them permission to appear. The Reverend W. Miller, M. A., Principal of the Christian College, informs me that in the final examination for the year *C. Appaiya* stood *second* out of 97 boys in the senior F. A. class, while *P. Belliyappa* was about the middle of the class. The latter is said to have lost some places in consequence of absence from some of the examinations and to be a "very satisfactory student."

37. Two more Coorgs, *P. Bopu* and *K. Monnappa*, who matriculated this year, were on my recommendation, given Endowment scholarships and are studying in the junior F. A. class of the Madras Christian College.

38. *N. Virabhadraiya* and *K. Nanjappa*, former students of the Central School, are both students in the senior B. A. class of the Central College, Bangalore. The former was the first boy who matriculated direct from the Central School.

Kolavandra Subbaiya, *Kolavandra Devaiya*, *Kodandera Subbaiya* and *Kuppandra Muddaiya*, all old students of the Central School, are studying in the F. A. class of the Central College, Bangalore.

Bitiyandra Muddaiya, who matriculated from the Central School in 1881 and took a high place in the examination for Civil Hospital Apprentices, is a student in the Medical College, Madras.

Kodandra Ganapati, L. M. S., an old student of the Central School, graduated as Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery from the Medical College at the last examination and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in Cuddapah.

39. All the students who matriculated from the Central School this year have been provided for. *Two* as noted above have obtained Endowment scholarships, the other *three* have been appointed Assistant Masters.

IV. SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

(*a*)—*Secondary Schools.*

40. *Central School, Mercara.*—This institution, which is the largest and most important in the Province, now ranks as a Secondary School, the highest class being a sixth, in which boys are prepared for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. Its feeders are the five Anglo-vernacular schools, one at the head-quarters of each taluk and the various vernacular Nad schools scattered over the country. Many parents, however, prefer to send their sons to the Central School from the beginning, as instruction is given from the alphabet. The usual course of study, on the presumption that a pupil enters in the lowest class, extends over eight years, *three* of which are spent in the Primary, *three* in the Middle and the last *two* in the High School department. Students who show unusual capacity are sometimes promoted

over a class, and on the other hand boys who are more than ordinarily dull are occasionally kept two years in the same class. A boy has been known to matriculate in five years from the date of his beginning the alphabet, while several others have found themselves unable to pass the University Entrance examination after a course of ten years.

41. As shown in the margin the number of pupils on the register has risen from 292 to 306, the average daily attendance from 239 to 242 and the fees from Rs. 2,621 to Rs. 2,718. *Five* students matriculated and *ten* passed the Middle School examination.

	1882—83.	1883—84.
Upper (High) Department ...	40	35
Middle do ...	125	138
Primary do ...	127	133
Total.....	292	306

42. Classified according to *race* the students include 237 Coorgs, 64 other Hindus, 2 Native Christians, and 3 Muhammadans.

43. Classified according to *sex* there are 303 boys and 3 girls. Formerly fifteen or sixteen Coorg girls attended the school with their brothers. Most of them joined the Mission Girls' School when it was opened. The daughters of *Maneyapandra Belliyappa* alone remain.

44. The school staff has undergone several changes. In the place of *C. Srinivasachari*, B. A., who resigned his appointment, Mr. *B. Ramasawami Aiyar*, B. A., has been appointed Teacher of Mathematics and Physical Science. The two junior assistants, who were unpassed men, have been transferred elsewhere and passed men employed. The staff of assistants and their pay are now as follows :—

High School.	First Assistant ...	T. C. Rice, B. A.	Salary Rs. 90 to Rs. 120
	Second do ...	B. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A.* ...	" 50 " 70
Middle School.	Third do ...	A. Rama Rao, F. A.	" 40 " 50
	Fourth do ...	B. Varahappa, F. A.	" 35 " 45
	Fifth do ...	M. Lakshmanachari, F. A. ...	" 30 " 40
Primary School.	Sixth do ...	M. Murti Rao, Matriculate ...	" 20 " 30
	Seventh do ...	H. Narasinga Rao, do ...	" 20
	Eighth do ...	P. Atchaiya, do ...	" 15
	Ninth do ...	M. Srinivasa Rao, do ...	" 15
	Pupil Teacher ...	B. Krishnaiya, do ...	" 10
	Writer and Librarian ...	N. Ramachandraiya do ...	" 15

45. The staff now consists entirely of passed men and is stronger than it ever was before. A curious point about it is that it contains but one Coorg, *P. Atchaiya*. As I remarked last year there is such a strong demand in all departments for educated Coorgs and the supply so limited, that it has been found necessary to import masters, chiefly from Mysore. After the Endowment scholarship scheme has been in full play for a few years, however, there will probably be a fair number of educated Coorgs available. None of the masters, however, has been specially trained for the profession of a teacher in a Normal School. Care will be taken that in future no master is appointed who has not been trained. On any vacancy occurring the successful candidate (if untrained) will be required to go through the full course at the Madras Normal School with a scholarship of Rs. 12-8-0, which has been expressly

* Draws a special allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem from the Endowment Fund.

sanctioned for this purpose by the Chief Commissioner. The junior masters in the Primary School will be trained in Mercara by the new Head-Master of the Vernacular Normal School, an experienced teacher who has very good certificates from the Principal of the Madras Normal School in which institution he worked for a year.

46. The *Thomson Prize Fund* of Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the Coorgs to perpetuate the name of Colonel Thomson, (sometime Commissioner of Coorg) is invested in Government four per cent paper. The interest now standing to credit amounts to Rs. 206.

47. The *Library* received a grant of Rs. 100 from the Endowment Fund. Fifty volumes were added to it bringing up the total number of volumes to 599 together with 184 pamphlets. The School Writer appointed in February has been put in charge of it and keeps the register. During the year 142 volumes were taken out by the masters and senior scholars. No fee is charged.

48. *Athletics.*—The usual games have been kept up. One of the Endowment scholars at Madras is going through a regular course of gymnastics and will be, if possible, appointed Gymnastic Instructor on his return. No gymnastic instruction has been carried on hitherto, owing to the want of a competent teacher, a want that cannot be supplied in Mercara.

49. *Boarding School.*—This important department of the Central School has been made use of during the year to a greater extent than has ever been the case before. The number of students residing in it at the close of the year was 92, which compared with 73, the corresponding number last year, shows an increase of 19 boys. The average monthly number on the register was 75 and the average daily attendance 70. The *receipts* amounted to Rs. 3,160-5-4 made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance from last year	41	2	8
Pay of Manager (Imperial Funds)	240	0	0
Stipends to boys (Do)	960	0	0
Pay of Peon and Water man (Endowment Funds) ..	74	10	8
Cost of messing paid by boys	1,844	8	0
Total Rs.....	3,160	5	4

The *expenditure* amounted to Rs. 3,010-10-8, so that there was a cash balance at the close of the year of Rs. 149-10-8.

50. The institution is superintended by a *Parpattegar* or Manager who is a Government servant paid Rs. 20 per mensem. He is a married man and lives with his family on the premises and is responsible for all arrangements. The furniture consisting of tables, benches, chairs, bed-steads, &c., is provided by Government; each boy brings his own mattress and a box in which to keep his clothes and books. There are three cooks paid out of the General fund, and a peon and pakali (or waterman) paid from the Endowment fund. The average cost to each boy of his messing amounted to Rs. 3 per mensem, and of this sum nearly all the boys got back one rupee per mensem in the shape of the Goevrnment stipend, the orphans (three) and the "Monitors" (four) got back, as a rule, two rupees each. To assist the Parpattegar in maintaining discipline, the boarders are divided into four "parties" and to each there is appointed a "Monitor" who is a senior boy, usually a pupil in one of the two higher classes. The Government stipends amount to Rs. 80 per mensem. Formerly when the number of boarders was about fifty, most boys got two rupees each. As there are now 92 boarders, the money is not enough to give all of them even one rupee each. The distribution is accordingly made on the results of the monthly examinations, the best boys being stipendiaries.

51. There can be no question that the boarding house is of the utmost importance to the Central School. Without it, boys who live at a distance and have no friend in Mercara, would find it very difficult, if not impossible, to attend school. A poor boy now finds board and lodging at a cost of about Rs. 2 per mensem. Putting down the cost of books as about Rs. 10 a year and the average school fee at one

rupee, it appears that the average cost to a parent of a boy educated in the Central School is about Rs. 4 a month. The more wealthy and important Coorg clans or families have houses of their own in Mercara and members or relations of such families live in these houses. As already mentioned, 92 out of 237 Coorgs in the school live in the Boarding house, the remainder in the houses of friends or relatives in the town, or at short distances in the neighbourhood.

52. The *Newspaper Club and Debating Society*, alluded to last year, continues to flourish under the management of its active Secretary Mr. T. C. Rice, B. A. There are now 34 members including all the masters and most of the educated Brahmans of Mercara. There are three classes of members paying a monthly subscription of two rupees, one rupee, and eight annas respectively. School boys are admitted on payment of 4 annas. The monthly income averages Rs. 30 and the monthly expenditure Rs. 25. The principal Indian and a few English newspapers are taken in and circulated. Meetings are held once a fortnight when subjects of popular interest are discussed. Fifteen members on an average attended these meetings, besides the senior boys of the school. Two lectures were given by the Reverend B. Graeter of Mangalore. The Coorgs, however, as a body, hold aloof from this society, only three of its members belonging to that class.

53. *Central School Endowment Fund.*—The annual income from this fund, consisting of the rent of a coffee plantation leased out to *Kolavandra Ayappa* and three partners, amounts to Rs. 3,100. Out of this sum Rs. 1,000 is set aside and added to a Reserve fund. The balance is spent on educational objects connected with the Central School. The most important of these is the grant of scholarships to students who matriculate from the school and read for a degree in some first grade college. The choice of a college is left to the students. There are now *four* of these endowment scholars who have all elected to study in the Madras Christian College. As two are sent up every year and the course for a degree extends over four years, there will eventually be eight scholars of whom two may be expected to graduate every year. The value of these scholarships has hitherto been Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 per mensem respectively, but the committee has lately decided to raise the minor scholarships to Rs. 15.

The number of Coorg members of the Endowment Committee was last year raised from 5 to 12. The other members (*ex-officio*) are the Commissioner of Coorg (President) and the Principal of the Central School. All propositions, as a rule, originate with the latter officer and are by him circulated among the other members and then discussed and passed or rejected at a general meeting. A budget estimate of expenditure is duly submitted to the Chief Commissioner for sanction towards the close of the year. Rules for the conduct of business were sanctioned in Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 1610—E. 39, dated 21st March 1881. A good deal of interest is shown and doubtful points often keenly discussed by the Coorg members. An important question raised during the year was whether students who matriculated directly from the Central School had the first claim on Endowment scholarships, or whether they might be given to boys who had studied up to a certain point in that institution and then joined other schools in Bangalore and elsewhere and matriculated from them. Two boys who were in this position claimed scholarships. A majority of the members, however, decided that boys from the Central School had the first claim, but that if, any year, qualified candidates from this school were not forthcoming, scholarships might be given to old students who matriculated from other schools.

54. The items of receipts and expenditure last year were as follows:—

Receipts—	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Balance from last year	380	0	0
2. Rent of the Plantation for 1883-84 (in arrears) ..	3,100	0	0
3. Interest on rent paid after due date	86	13	1
Total Rs....	3,566	13	1

Expenditure—	RS.	A.	P.
1. Contribution to Reserve fund	1,000	0	0
2. Central School scholarships	290	0	0
3. Endowment scholarships	275	0	0
4. Grant to gymnastics (tennis and cricket kit) ..	50	0	0
5. Grant to the Library for new books	97	8	0
6. Construction of channels and a cistern in Central School compound and making a well ..	100	0	0
7. Improvement of school grounds..	50	0	0
8. Enlargement of Boarding house to provide a refectory	350	0	0
9. New ceiling to Primary School	530	0	0
10. Purchase of land to enlarge the school estate ..	300	0	0
11. Ice machine for the Laboratory..	105	0	0
12. Grant to Boarding house (servants' wages) ..	74	10	8
Total Rs....	3,222	2	8
Balance to next year Rs....	344	10	5
Grand Total Rs....	3,566	13	1

IV. SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

(*b*) *Primary Schools.*

55. The number of *Public Primary* schools of all classes has risen from 62 to 63. One school, the Primary branch of the Central School at Mercara which was last year taken under this head, is now included with the High and Middle departments under the head of Secondary schools. Owing to the withdrawal of the 133 pupils of this school from the list of Primary schools, the *attendance*, 3,159, exhibits, when compared with the corresponding figure of last year, 3,192, a slight decrease of 33 pupils. The attendance in the 3 Aided Primary schools has risen from 100 to 110 and the fees from Rs. 18 to Rs. 24.

56. The *changes* that have been made during the year are as follows :—

57. *Five Departmental* schools, *viz.* the English, Hindustani, and Canarese schools at *Virajpet*, and the Hindustani and Canarese schools at *Mercara*, have been transferred to the Municipalities of those places and are therefore *Board* schools.

58. The English school at *Karada*, which was opened tentatively last year, has been closed, as the fees did not meet the expenditure.

59. *Three* new *Vernacular Nad* schools were opened.

ENGLISH.

60. The following statement compares the attendance and fees of the English Primary schools for the last two years. The last two on the list have gone from bad to worse during the year. The sanction of Government has lately been received for their conversion into superior vernacular schools. They will, if practicable, be made over to the Municipalities of Kodlipet and Somavarpet.—

Schools.	1882—83.				1883—84.			
	Attendance.	Fees.			Attendance.	Fees.		
Virajpet Municipal School	56	189	8	0	56	216	0	0
Hudikeri Departmental do	47	93	5	0	60	114	8	0
Napoklu do do	47	84	0	0	42	57	15	0
Somavarpet do do	6	9	12	0	18	18	11	0
Kodlipet do do	14	41	6	0	15	14	10	0
Total.....	170	417	15	0	191	*421	12	0

* In the other statements and returns of this report this amount of Rs. 421—12—0 appears as Rs. 306, as Rs. 100 recovered in arrears this year from the Karada School, closed last year, is included with it, and Rs. 216, being the fees of the Virajpet School, is included in the fees of Municipal schools.

61. Of the 191 pupils 61 are in the Upper Primary, and 131 in the Lower Primary classes.

62. *Virajpet.*—The school-house, which ought to have been ready for occupation this year, is only half built and cannot be finished until after the monsoon. This delay is very vexatious and to me quite unaccountable. No improvement in the school can be expected so long as it is located in the premises it now occupies, which are far too small for the number of pupils and in other ways very unsuitable. The Municipality took charge of the school from the 1st of April. To meet the extra charge both here and at Mercara, the license fees paid by vendors of spirituous liquors, previously credited to Imperial Funds, were given to the Municipalities. A superior establishment was at the same time sanctioned; but, owing to various difficulties, chiefly the delay in the building of the school-house, it could not be entertained. When the new building is ready and a better staff of masters employed, there can be no doubt that there will be a very flourishing Primary school at Virajpet which will soon develop into a Middle school. *C. Kuttappa* was in charge through the year, on a salary of Rs. 30. He was aided by an assistant master on Rs. 10. All classes passed a fair examination.

63. *Hudikeri.*—This school, formerly the worst of its class, now stands at the head of the list as regards attendance, fees, and standard. It has been in charge of *Devaiya* whose pay is Rs. 25. An assistant on Rs. 10 has recently been sanctioned. The history of the school affords a striking example of the improvement that can almost everywhere be effected by a hardworking and conscientious master. It is a rule with no exception in South Coorg that a bad school means a bad master. Colonel Hill remarks that the attendance and general state of this school leave nothing to be desired.

64. *Napoklu* has fallen off under its new master Narasinga Rao (pay Rs. 20) transferred from *Karada*, when that school was abolished. Considering, however, that there is no assistant, the attendance and standard are very fair. Colonel Hill remarks: "On my last jamabandi tour it was an agreeable task to inspect the school at Napoklu, which, though the head-quarters of the Padinalknad Taluk, is only a hamlet consisting of three or four houses. The building, which is roofed with Mangalore tiles, was crowded both in the Vernacular and English branches with a large number of boys and a few girls."

65. *Somavarpet.*—The school here exhibits some improvement over the results obtained in *Fraserpet*, from which place it was transferred in May. The attendance and fees, however, are not such as to warrant the employment of an English master. Sanction has lately been received to a proposal of mine to convert the Anglo-Vernacular into a purely Vernacular school of a superior class. Instruction will be given of a higher standard than that available in an ordinary Nad school and fees will be charged.

66. *Kodlipet.*—The register is a nominal one of 15 boys, but the fees collected during the year amount to Rs. 14 only and the average daily attendance is almost *nil*. A similar arrangement to that proposed for Somavarpet has been sanctioned for this place as well. In both places and in North Coorg generally the secret of the failure of the schools is to be found in the fact that the population is *non-Coorg*.

VERNACULAR.

(1) *Departmental Schools.*

67. The number of Nad Primary schools stood, at the beginning of the year, at 52. None of these has been closed, and 3 more have been opened at *Makandur* (Mercara Taluk, *Suntikoppa* (Mercara Taluk) and *Teralu* (Kiggatnad Taluk.) On the other hand, *four* schools of this class, *viz.* the two Canarese schools at *Mercara* and *Virajpet* and the two *Hindustani* schools at these places have been transferred to the Municipalities, so that there were at the close of the year 51 *Nad Vernacular Departmental Schools, maintained from Local Funds.*

68. Elsewhere in India, Local Fund schools are managed by Local Boards. The latter not having been yet constituted in Coorg, the schools of this class are administered directly by the Educational Department, their cost being met wholly from the local cess known as the Plough Tax.

69. The *number of pupils* in these 51 schools is 2,668. There are 2,315 boys and 353 girls. The latter attend school with the boys and study the same books.

70. The *average number* of pupils in a school of this class is 52. The largest school is that at *Napoklu* with an average monthly roll of 106 pupils, and the smallest that at *Nidavattu* with an average monthly roll of 15.

71. The following statement shows the distribution of these schools over the Taluks of Coorg :—

Taluk.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.			Average Number of Pupils in a School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1. Mercara	8	294	43	337	42·1
2. Padinalknad	10	617	99	716	71·6
3. Yedenalknad	11	501	109	610	55·5
4. Kiggatnad	12	559	90	649	54·
5. Nanjarajpatna	7	232	9	241	34·4
6. Yelsavirshime	3	112	3	115	38·3
Total.....	51	2,315	353	2,668	52·

72. With reference to the attendance, attainments of the pupils and general condition of the schools—

There are 6 very good.
7 good.
20 fair.
7 indifferent.
11 bad (3 of these to be transferred shortly.)

73. These schools are supported entirely by the local cess known as the *Plough Tax*. The boys pay no fees, but the ryots are obliged to provide a proper school-house and to keep it in decent repair. A table (value Rs. 8) and a chair (value Rs. 4) are supplied to each master, a wooden stool (value Rs. 3) to each assistant master and 3 benches (value Rs. 6 each), two maps (one of India, value Rs. 5, the other of the World, value Rs. 5), and a black-board and stand (value Rs. 7) to each school, the cost being met from the Fund. Printed registers, stationery and stamps (service) are also given to the masters, the cost being met from the same source at an average of Rs. 3 per annum for each school. Many of the larger schools have also been supplied with 3 or 4 desks (value Rs. 12 each), and in some places the villagers have supplied additional desks and benches. A few masters have provided themselves, in addition, with a school bell and a clock. A good many schools, built on a standard plan, have also been allowed a door (value Rs. 12) and 6 windows (value Rs. 6 each), the cost being met from local funds. The timber required for a school is allowed by the Forest Department to be cut free in a Government forest by the ryots. Most of the schools are thatched, but several are substantial and well built houses roofed with Mangalore tiles and erected by wealthy Coorgs at their own expense for the benefit of their countrymen. There are 8 schools of this type as follows :—

1. Hakattur built by .. Biddandra Bopu.
2. Nelaji " .. Chiyakapuvanda Devaiya, (Subedar)
3. Karada " .. Nadikerandra Monnappa, (do)
4. Cheppudira School " .. Cheppudira Timmaiya, (do)
5. Kaltod " .. Kuppandra Subbaiya.
6. Bhavali " .. Devani Ponnappa.
7. Mercara Girls' school (now Normal School) .. Kolavandra Kariayppa.
8. Somavarpet .. Sidda Chetti.

74. The average cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 2—13—6. In accordance with instructions from the Education Commission this average is calculated by dividing the total expenditure on *Instruction* by the *average monthly roll.* Last year it was obtained by making the divisor the *average daily attendance*, a smaller figure, which gave of course a higher average for each pupil, *viz.* Rs. 3—7—6. The actual expenditure is about the same as it was last year.

75. The incidence of the plough tax on the different taluks and the percentage in each taluk to the whole expenditure may be seen from the following statement. The accounts having not yet reached me I have taken the *demand* for the current year instead of the actual *collection* which averages about Rs. 5,200.

Taluk.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	Actual Demand.	Percentage to total income.	Actual expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to total expenditure.
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. Kiggatnad	1,967	34 60	1,534	21 27
2. Yedenalknad	1,205	21·20	1,795	24·88
3. Padinalknad	848	14·91	1,421	19·70
4. Mercara	683	12·01	948	13 14
5. Yelsavirshime	501	8·82	586	8·16
6. Narjarajpatna	482	8·46	927	12 85
Total.....	5,686	100·00	7,211	100·00

76. It may be remarked generally that in Central, Eastern and Southern Coorg, the home of the Coorgs proper, education flourishes exceedingly, while in the North and North-West schools have never done well. On this point the Commissioner of Coorg, Colonel Hill, remarks in a recent letter: "In North and North-East Coorg the population consists of ryots who belong to the Gauda class, very few of whom ever find employment under Government, of respectable traders mostly Sivachars and Devangas who are located in the towns of Kodlipet, Somavarpet, and Fraserpet, and of weavers who reside chiefly in the large villages of Sanivarasante and Seringala. These people desire only such education for their boys as may fit them to transact business through the medium of the vernacular and will enable them to repeat the shastras of their religion without comprehending their meaning. In these respects they differ widely from the Coorg residents of Central and South Coorg, numbers of whom are in good circumstances, and from whose ranks the Government officials are nearly all drawn. They have no shastras to study, and are beginning fully to appreciate the advantage to be gained by a knowledge of English as well as Canarese. On the one side in North Coorg the people prefer to be allowed to have their boys taught their own way: on the other in South Coorg they are eager to follow the path laid down by Government. * * * The Canarese schools in the various Nads of Central and South Coorg such as *Murnad*, *Boyikeri*, *Nalkeri*, *Bavali*, *Karada*, and *Shettigeri*, which I visited, are also well attended. It is a pleasant sight to see the children from the hamlets all round wending their way to school and carrying with them, like the boys who attend the hill schools in Scotland, their "piece" in the form of cold rice, neatly wrapped up in a plantain leaf. When spoken to, both the boys and girls answered intelligently and seemed happy."

77. The masters are in number 51.

11	are masters of the	First Grade	on Rs.	12	per mensem.
15	do	Second	"	10	do
25	do	Third	"	7	do

There are also 7 assistant masters on Rs. 5 per mensem and 24 pupil teachers on Rs. 3 per mensem.

78. Classified according to *race*, of the 82 masters; assistants, and pupil teachers—

50 are Coorgs.	14 other Hindus.
17 Brahmans.	1 Christian.

79. Out of the number 76 in employ at the beginning of the year 1 was dismissed for neglect of duty and 4 resigned (including pupil teachers.)

(2). *Municipal (Primary Vernacular Schools).*

80. These are at present *four* in number and include the Canarese and Hindustani schools at Mercara and Virajpet. It is in contemplation to make over the schools in Kodlipet, Somavarpet and Fraserpet to the Municipalities of those places. The attendance, &c., in the four schools above mentioned is as follows :—

Name of School.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March 1884 in the—			Average on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Fees.		
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.					
Virajpet (Canarese)	26	59	85	84	66	...	...	...
Mercara (do)	28	42	70	81	55	56	9	6
Virajpet (Hindustani)	...	20	20	22	19	...	...	...
Mercara (do)	...	15	15	18	13	5	12	0
Total.....	54	136	190	205	153	62	5	6

81. Out of the total number of pupils 85 are Coorgs, 66 other Hindus , 38 Muhammadans, and 1 Native Christian.

82. *Virajpet Canarese School* has for several years past maintained a very good attendance. The standard has been uniformly low, owing to the inferior teachers employed. The following establishment has, however, been sanctioned and will be employed as soon as the school moves into the new building now in course of construction. Moderate fees will at the same time be levied.

1 Head Master on Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 30.
1 Assistant „ 10.
2 Pupil Teachers at Rs. 5 each.

A course of study of a considerably higher standard than that followed in the ordinary Nad Vernacular schools will be introduced as soon as a new Head Master is appointed. Meanwhile a beginning has been made by appointing a Brahman as Assistant who was a Hobli School-master in Mysore and is tolerably well educated man. The Head Master of the Municipal English School, who will be of the standing of an F. A., will have the general supervision both of this and the Hindustani branch.

83. *Virajpet Hindustani School.*—The attendance here is still very small. The fault appears to lie chiefly with the Muhammadans of the place who are very indifferent regarding the education of their children.

84. *Mercara Canarese School.*—This institution is carried on in the old Subedar's Cutcherry at the upper end of the Pettah. It needs considerable alteration to fit it for school use. The attendance is fair, but not what it ought to be. At least a hundred children ought to attend the school. *Balaram*, late Master of the Normal School, has recently been appointed Head Master on a salary of Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 30 *plus* half the fees of his class, calculated to give about Rs. 5 more. His assistant *Ramanujaiya* is paid Rs. 12 plus half the fees of his class, calculated to give Rs. 3 additional. Both these men are good masters. Under them the school ought to do very well.

85. *Mercara Hindustani School* has never flourished. Several masters have been tried, but the Muhammadans of the place appear to be hopelessly indifferent to

education. The master now in charge is a very able man, who knows Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic. He is far better educated than any other Muhammadan in the Province and qualified to take pupils up to a very high standard.

(3). *Aided (Primary Schools).*

86. These schools are intended chiefly for Native Christians belonging to the Basel Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission at Anandapur and Virajpet. The attendance, &c., is shown in the following statement :—

Name of School.	No. of Pupils on the 31st March 1884 in—			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Fees.	Receipts from other Sources.	Government Grant.
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.					
Virajpet (Roman Catholic Boys') ...	...	48	48	42	40	...	148	120
Anandapur (Basel Mission) ...	...	50	50	43	38	24	100	72
Virajpet (Roman Catholic Girls') ...	...	12	12	18	15	...	148	120
Total.....	...	110	110	103	93	24	396	312

87. *Basel Mission School, Anandapur,* was established in 1858. The standard is that of a Lower Primary. There are 26 boys and 24 girls all of a very low caste. No English is taught. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 196 of which Government contributed Rs. 72 as a grant, Rs. 24 were paid as fees and the balance Rs. 100 was met by the Home Committee. The pupils did fairly well at the annual examination.

88. *Catholic Mission Boys' School, Virajpet.*—The standard reached is considerably higher than at the preceding school. The pupils all learn Canarese. The total expenditure was Rs. 268, of which Government contributed Rs. 120 as a grant-in-aid, the balance being met from the funds of the Mission. A commodious and comfortable building has been supplied. There is only one paid master, but he is assisted by a pupil teacher.

89. *Catholic Mission Girls' School, Virajpet.*—The teachers are nuns who live on the premises. The pupils are very little girls, all learning their letters. The state of the school is not satisfactory. Unless some improvement is effected, it will be necessary to place the institution on the results system.

V. SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.

90. *Normal School, Mercara.*—There were 5 students at the beginning of the year and 3 were admitted during the year. One resigned and 1 died. None were appointed masters as none were qualified. The year closed with 6 on the register.

Balaram, the master who has been in charge of the school for the last 5 years, has recently been transferred to the Head Mastership of the Municipal School. He has had no special training for the work of a Normal master and the teachers turned out by him have not done well. In his place *Raghunatha Rao,* an experienced teacher who has passed the F. A. examination and been thoroughly trained in the Madras Normal school, has been appointed. The junior classes of the Central School are utilized as practising school and instruction in school management and the art of teaching imparted at the same time to the junior masters Under Raghunatha Rao I have no doubt the standard of the school will be very materially raised and far better masters will be available than those now in charge of the Nad schools. The *period* of training which has hitherto varied from six to twelve months, I propose to extend to *two* and if necessary to *three* years. The junior masters of the Nad schools, I hope to re-train as far as possible.

VI. FEMALE EDUCATION.

91. As elsewhere noted there are 407 girls under instruction in the variou Departmental and Aided schools. All of these girls are Coorgs, excepting a few in two Aided Mission schools. These girls sit on the same forms with the boys and study the same books. As a general rule they leave when they are about ten years' old up to which age I have usually found them sharper and more advanced in their studies than the boys. Here and there a girl 13 or 14 years' old may be seen occupying a seat by herself. In one instance, *viz.* at the Hudikeri Canarese School, the top student of the highest class was a girl, who claimed as her right the place of pupil teacher which fell vacant. A pupil teacher is paid Rs. 3 a month and has to teach the lowest class the letters. After consulting her parents I appointed the girl pupil teacher. She did very well for nearly a year, but then left the school.

92. There are at present only two schools in the Province attended exclusively by girls. These are the *Roman Catholic School* at *Virajpet* and the *Basel Mission School* at *Mercara*. The former is aided by Government with Rs. 10 a month. It is noticed in para 89 above under the head Aided schools.

93. *The Basel Mission School at Mercara* was established about two years ago. It was started with the Coorg girls who up to that time had been students of the Central School. About a dozen of these were withdrawn from the latter institution and formed the Coorg element in the new school. Last year the Mission applied for a grant in-aid and furnished returns. From these returns it appears that the average number of pupils on the roll monthly was 18. The average daily attendance was 14. The year closed with 13 pupils on the register, of whom 9 were Coorgs, 3 Native Christians and 1 Hindu. The receipts amounted to Rs. 312, of which amount Rs. 302 were collected as subscriptions, the remainder or Rs. 10 being met from "other source."

At the request of the Missionaries I inspected the school twice, but found that the pupils knew very little, less in fact than when they attended the boys' school. They had, however, been taught to sing a few hymns, and instruction in needlework, of an elementary nature, had been given.

Towards the close of the year, the Chief Commissioner intimated that he was willing to give the school a liberal monthly grant and a building grant, on the understanding that a Boarding school would be established and attended by girls from the Nads. An English mistress was then employed on a good salary, but it appeared that a majority of the Coorg officials were not satisfied with the arrangements. A good many of the most influential headmen wish to have an independent Government school for girls and are strongly opposed to any connection with the Mission or interference on the part of the Missionaries. Several of them are further of opinion that the scheme of a Boarding school is for various reasons impracticable and that all present requirements would be met by a Day school. Thus the matter at present stands. Attempts at a compromise have been made, but it appears to me that there is no hearty sympathy on the part of a large number of the leading men with the Mission school and unless such sympathy be felt and strong support given, the movement is not likely to succeed.

94. If funds were made available, it would probably be found practicable to open a number of girls' schools in the houses of wealthy Coorgs. The little boys of the household and of other houses in the vicinity would probably attend as well as girls. The teachers would for the present and for some time to come, be males. The instruction would be in the vernacular.

95. The Basel Mission propose opening a Day school for girls in the Pettah. A grant has been sanctioned from Municipal Funds and a beginning will probably be made very shortly.

VII. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(a). *Europeans and Eurasians.*

(b). *Muhammadans.*

(c). *Native Chiefs (minors) and other Special Classes*

96. No school for Europeans and Eurasians had, previously to this year under report, ever been opened in Coorg. This is somewhat surprising, as the hill station of Mercara is healthy and well suited for the rearing of children. Coorg contains a large number of coffee estates, owned by European proprietors, and worked by European and Eurasian managers, of whom there are several with families. Access moreover from the neighbouring Districts of South Canara and Malabar is comparatively easy, Mercara being about 80 miles by road from the large seaport towns of Mangalore and Tellicherry. Children from these Districts would thrive far better on the Coorg hills than in the hot and steamy atmosphere of the plains along the Western Coast.

97. A school was partly as a tentative measure opened last year by the Chaplain of Mercara. It is known as St. Mark's Church of England School and is managed by a committee including the Commissioner and several influential residents of Mercara. Subscriptions were raised, a house rented, and a mistress engaged on Rs. 25 a month. Application was at the same time made to Government for a grant-in-aid of the school. A very favorable answer having been received, the committee felt that they would be warranted in opening a better school than the one originally contemplated. A suitable building in the fort having been secured is now being altered so as to suit it for school purposes. Several residents have intimated their intention of sending their children now in schools in the distant station of Bangalore to the new school as soon as a really efficient master or mistress is employed. The committee hope that Government will aid them with a liberal grant of at least Rs. 100 a month. This sum, together with fees and subscriptions, ought to place the school on a firm basis and secure the services of a fairly good teacher. The proposals of the committee are now before the Chief Commissioner.

Muhammadans.

98. There are two schools exclusively for Muhammadans at Mercara and Virajpet, both maintained by the Municipalities of those places. Particulars regarding them are given in paras 83 and 85 above. These schools have never done well. The pay of the masters was until last year insufficient. Well educated men could not be procured. This defect has now been to some extent remedied, the pay in both places having been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Another and a greater obstacle to success lies in the apathy and indifference to the education of their children shown by the Muhammadans of Coorg. They are nearly all very poor and would much rather send their boys out to the gardens and fields to earn a few pice than allow them to go to school.

(c). *Native Chiefs and other Special Classes.*

99. There are no schools under this head in Coorg.

VIII. PRIVATE OR UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

100. There is nothing to add under this head to the remarks made in last year's report. The returns sent in by the Subedars of Taluks show a considerable falling off which may partly be attributed to the opening of better Nad schools. The only measure known to me of effecting a radical improvement is that suggested in my letter on the Report of the Education Commission, in which I recommended that Government should sanction grants-in-aid on the result system for, say, 50 schools.

If this were done, all the schools shown in the following statement would probably place themselves at once under inspection and a good many more would be opened.

Taluk.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March 1884.	Number of Pupils learning—		Average number of Pupils on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Receipts.
			English.	A vernacular language.			
							Rs.
Mercara	2	48	...	48	39	38	246
Padinalknad	5	103	...	103	103	101	238
Yadenalknad	5	57	...	57	57	53	326
Kiggatnad	2	36	...	36	10	8	408
Nanjarajpatna	1	10	...	10	10	10	60
Yelsavirshime	5	34	...	34	34	34	224
Mahadeopet	2	52	...	52	48	46	300
Virajdrapet	1	35	...	35	25	25	150
Basel Mission Girls' School ...	1	13	11	13	18	14	312
Total... ..	24	388	11	388	341	329	2,264

101. The Basel Mission Girls' school at Mercara having received no aid during the year under report is included in the statement. For further particulars see para 93 above.

102. Of the 388 pupils 169 are Coorgs, 208 other Hindus, 5 Native Christians and 1 Musalman.

103. The corresponding statement given last year showed 36 schools containing 488 pupils who paid Rs. 2,723 in the shape of fees.

IX. PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT BOOKS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

104. There is nothing special to report under this head. While Coorg was connected with Mysore, the text books used in Mysore schools were also used in the Coorg schools. Latterly a few of the Madras Text-books, particularly the Primers in Canarese on Geography and Grammar, have been introduced.

105. There is a Book Depôt at Mercara, a branch of the Government Depôt at Mysore. The books are kept in the Central School and are under the charge of one of the assistant masters. The proceeds of sales are paid into the Government Treasury to the credit of the Mysore Government. There are also 5 branch depôts at the English schools at *Virajpet*, *Napoklu*, *Hudikeri*, *Somavarpet and Kodlipet*. By means of these depôts a supply of books is brought within the reach of the Vernacular schools all over the Province.

At the Central Depôt at Mercara the value of the stock in hand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 428—5—0. Books to the value of Rs. 441—15—0 were sold during the year and fresh stock amounting to Rs. 428—5—0 was received. Some books were transferred to the branch depôts. The value of the stock in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 451—0—6. In the 5 branch depôts books to the value of Rs. 331—5—4 were sold.

106. The chief want of the Vernacular schools is a supply of cheap maps, printed in Canarese and mounted on cloth with some substance impervious to damp. There are two Canarese maps supplied from Mysore, one of India, the other of the World. They go to pieces in the monsoon.

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

107. This head has been omitted in the Instructions given by the Education Commission, whether by an oversight or intentionally I cannot say. The following statement gives the names of the Coorgs who have passed the various examinations of the Madras University together with their present position or occupation:—

No.	Name.	Occupation.
	A. Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery.	
1	Koravandra Appaiya	Assistant Surgeon, Virajpet.
2	Kodandra Ganapati	Do Cuddapah.
	B. Passed the F. A. Examination.	
1	Kodandra Madaiya	Assistant Commissioner, Mysore.
2	Maneyapandra Muttanna	Assistant Conservator, Coorg.
3	Biddandra Nanjappa	Parpattegar of Yedavanad, Coorg.
4	Kamberandra Nanjappa	Student, Central College, Bangalore.
	C. Passed the Pleader's Test.	
1	Koravandra Nanjappa	Government Prosecutor, Coorg.
2	Kodandra Puvaiya	
	D. Passed the Matriculation.	
1	Kodandera Kuttaiya	Parpattegar of Ammattinad, Coorg.
2	Bittiyandra Mandanna	Clerk, Coorg Commissioner's Office.
3	Mukkati Bopaiya	Do do Judicial Commissioner's Office.
4	Ballachandra Ganapati	Do do Treasury Office.
5	Kodandra Appaiya	Do do District Magistrate's Court.
6	Chandrimada Kuttappa	Head Master, English School, Virajpet.
7	Palekandra Atchaiya	Assistant Master, Central School.
8	Kongattira Ponnappa	Overseer, Siddapur.
9	Kongandra Ponnappa	
10	Kolavandra Subbaiya...	Student, Central College, Bangalore.
11	Do Devaiya	Do Do
12	Kodandera Subbaiya	Do Do
13	Kuppandra Muddaiya	Do Do
14	Chandrimada Appaiya	Endowment Scholars.
15	Pandandra Belliyappa	Endowment Scholars.
16	Do Bopu	Endowment Scholars.
17	Kodimaneyandra Monnappa	Endowment Scholars.

108. It is an agreeable duty to record my acknowledgments to both Colonel Hill, the Commissioner, and Colonel Magrath, the District Magistrate, for the interest they have shown and the valuable help they have given me in educational matters. To the latter officer is almost entirely due the new school-house that is now building at Virajpet. Colonel Hill has personally visited a large number of schools and examined the boys, he has repeatedly urged on the ryots their duties in respect to the education of their children, and he has on several occasions given masters promotion into the Revenue department.

MERCARA,
31st *May* 1884.

E. MARSDEN, B. A.,
Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Coorg at the end of the official year 1883—84.

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
Total Area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,582·81	Towns 2 Villages 513 Total 515	Males ... 100,439 Females . 77,863 178,302	Institutions... For Males ...	...	...	1	62	1	...	64	...	23	87	Institutions to No. of towns and villages 16·9	
			Institutions... For Females ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2		
			Total...	...	...	1	63	1	...	65	...	24	89	16·9	
			Scholars ... Males	...	...	303	2,755	6	...	3,064	...	375	3,439	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 22·8	
			Scholars ... Females ...	...	...	3	404	...	...	407	...	13	420	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 3·6	
			Total.....	...	...	306	3,159	6	...	3,471	...	388	3,859		

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Coorg for the official year 1883—84.

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.												
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions — For Males	...	...	9,026	10,182	679	...	19,887	...	...	1,163	565	2,500	105	2,752	7,085	26,972	
Institutions — For Females	...	..	...	268	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	268	
Total.....	...	...	9,026	10,450	679	...	20,155	...	...	1,163	565	2,500	105	2,752	7,085	27,240	
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	50·2	10·7	5·4	.	66·3	...	...	4·4	...	19·8	...	9·5	33·7	100	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	92·2	...	...	92·2	...	...	7·8	...	..	...	...	7·8	100	
(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	100·0	...	..	100·0	...	...		.	.	...	...	...	100	
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	33·1	38·4	2·5	...	74·0	...	...	4·3	2·1	9·2	·4	10·0	26·0	100	
3. Average Annual Cost *of educating each Pupil in*—	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.										
Departmental Institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...			22 13 7	9 1 0	113 2 8												
Departmental Institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...				2 13 6													
Departmental Institutions ... Total Cost ...			22 13 7	11 14 6	113 2 8												
Local Fund Schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...																	
Local Fund Schools ... Cost to Local Funds																	
Local Fund Schools ... Total Cost.....																	
Municipal Schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...				...													
Municipal Schools ... Cost to Municipal Funds ...				3 9 2													
Municipal Schools ... Total Cost.....				3 9 2													
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...																	
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Local & Municipal Funds ...																	
Institutions in Native States. Total Cost																	
Aided Institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...				3 0 6													
Aided Institutions ... Cost to Local & Municipal Funds ...				...													
Aided Institutions ... Total Cost.. ...				3 0 6													
Unaided do ... ... Total Cost.....				6 9 4													
All Institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...			22 13 7	6 3 2	113 2 8												
All Institutions ... Cost to Local & Municipal Funds ...				2 14 7													
All Institutions ... Total Cost....																	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Coorg for the official year 1883—84.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Under Private Management. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Unaided. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning— English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus (not Coorgs).	Muhammadans.	Coorgs.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	28
Arts Colleges.																															
University Education. English																															
University Education. Oriental																															
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																															
University Education. Law																															
University Education. Medicine																															
University Education. Engineering																															
Total																															
Secondary Schools.																															
School Education, General. For Boys English	1	306	277	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	306	306	...	306	...	2	64	3	237	303 boys x 3 girls.
School Education, General. For Boys Vernacular																															
School Education, General. For Girls English																															
School Education, General. For Girls Vernacular																															
Total	1	306	277	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	306	306	...	306	...	2	64	3	237	303 boys x 3 girls.
Primary Schools.																															
School Education, General. For Boys	55	2,803	2,635	1,922	5	246	259	198	...	...	...	...	2	98	85	78	...	...	...	...	62	3,147	191	...	3,147	...	195	736	77	2,139	2,755 boys x 392 girls.
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	18	15	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	
Total	55	2,803	2,635	1,922	5	246	259	198	...	...	...	...	3	110	103	93	...	...	...	...	63	3,159	191	...	3,159	...	207	736	77	2,139	2,755 x 404 girls.

Schools for Special Instruction.																													
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	1	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	5
Do for Mistresses ...																													
Schools of Art																													
Law Schools																													
Medical Schools																													
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...																													
Industrial Schools																													
Other Schools																													
Total.....	1	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	5
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	57	3,115	2,918	2,167	5	246	259	198	...	...	...	...	3	110	103	93	...	...	...	...	65	3,471	497	...	3,471	...	209	801	80	2,331
Private Institutions. — 1. Advanced Teaching—																													
(a) Arabic or Persian																													
(b) Sanskrit																													
(c) Any other Oriental Classic																													
2. Elementary Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... For Boys ..																					23	375	...	...	375	...	2	207	6	160
„ Girls ...																					1	13	11	...	13	...	3	1	...	9
3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys ...																													
„ Girls ...																													
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... For Boys ...																													
„ Girls ...																													
Total.....																					24	388	11	...	388	...	5	208	6	169
Grand Total.....																					89	3,859	508	...	3,859	...	214	1,009	86	2,550

395 Girls in Boys' Schools.
Boys in Girls' Schools.
Girls in Boys' Schools.
Boys in Girls' Schools.
395 Total Girls in Boys' Schools.
„ Boys in Girls' Schools.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Coorg for the official year 1883—84.

Objects of Expenditure.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Native States. Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Under Private Management. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total Expenditure from— Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education. English																																							
Oriental																																							
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																							
Law																																							
Medicine																																							
Engineering																																							
Total.....																																							
Secondary Schools.																																							
School Education, General. For Boys ... English ...	6,329	...	...	2,697	...	*1,657	10,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,329	...	...	2,697	*1,657	10,683	
Vernacular ...																																							
„ Girls ... English ...																																							
Vernacular ...																																							
Total.....	6,329	...	...	2,697	...	1,657	10,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,329	...	...	2,697	1,657	10,683	
Primary Schools.																																							
For Boys	1,033	7,175	...	306	...	...	8,514	...	...	926	278	...	...	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	24	...	248	464	...	...	...	...	1,225	7,175	923	608	248	10,182	
„ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	148	268	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	148	268	
Total.....	1,033	7,175	...	306	...	...	8,514	...	...	926	278	...	...	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	...	...	24	...	396	732	...	...	...	...	1,345	7,175	926	608	396	10,450	

*Expenditure from Plantation Funds on objects connected with *Secondary Schools*, hitherto not mentioned in the Annual Returns.

Schools for Special Instruction.																																			
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	679					679																						679						679
Training Schools for Mistresses																																			
Schools of Art																																			
Law Schools																																			
Medical Schools																																			
Engineering and Surveying Schools																																			
Industrial Schools																																			
Other Schools																																			
Total	679					679																						679						679
University																																			
Direction																																			
Inspection	555	608				1,163																						555	608					1,163
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges					275	275																													
Professional Colleges																																			
Secondary Schools					290	290																													
Primary Schools																																			
Special Schools other than Training Schools																																			
Buildings	2,500					2,500																						2,500						2,500
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)																																			
Miscellaneous	1,200					1,200																						1,200						1,200
Total	4,255	608			565	5,428																						4,255	608			565		5,428
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	12,296	7,783	3,003		2,222	25,304		926	278			1,204						312		24		396	732					12,608	7,783	926	3,305	2,618		27,240

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Coorg at the end of the official year 1883—84.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading Printed Books. 4			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Not reading Printed Books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																				
For Boys — Departmental — English	1	306	35	...	35	137	1	138	37	1	38	94	1	95	...	...	...	303	3	306
For Boys — Departmental — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Local Fund — English																				
For Boys — Local Fund — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Municipal — English																				
For Boys — Municipal — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Native States — English																				
For Boys — Native States — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Aided — English																				
For Boys — Aided — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Unaided — English																				
For Boys — Unaided — Vernacular																				
Total	1	306	35	...	35	137	1	138	37	1	38	94	1	95	...	...	...	303	3	306
For Girls — Departmental — English																				
For Girls — Departmental — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Local Fund — English																				
For Girls — Local Fund — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Municipal — English																				
For Girls — Municipal — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Native States — English																				
For Girls — Native States — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Aided — English																				
For Girls — Aided — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Unaided — English																				
For Girls — Unaided — Vernacular																				
Total																				
Total Secondary Schools	1	306	35	...	35	137	1	138	37	1	38	94	1	95	...	...	...	303	3	306
Primary Schools—																				
For Boys — Departmental	55	2,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	89	603	1,933	267	2,200	...	...	...	2,447	356	2,803
For Boys — Local Fund																				
For Boys — Municipal	5	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	3	82	155	9	164	...	...	...	234	12	246
For Boys — Native States																				
For Boys — Aided	2	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	24	98	...	...	...	74	24	98
For Boys — Unaided																				
Total	62	3,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	92	685	2,162	300	2,462	...	...	...	2,755	392	3,147
For Girls — Departmental																				
For Girls — Local Fund																				
For Girls — Municipal																				
For Girls — Native States																				
For Girls — Aided	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	12
For Girls — Unaided																				
Total	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	12
Total Primary Schools	63	3,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	92	685	2,162	312	2,474	...	...	...	2,755	404	3,159
Grand Total	64	3,465	35	...	35	137	1	138	630	93	723	2,256	313	2,569	...	...	...	3,058	407	3,465

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Coorg during the official year 1883—84.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus (not Coorgs).	Mohammadans.	Coorgs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts																				
2. Bachelor of Arts																				
3. B. Sc.																				
4. First B. A....																				
First B. Sc....																				
First Arts																				
Previous Examination																				
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law																				
2. Bachelor of Law																				
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.																				
2. M. B.																				
3. L. M. S.																				
4. First M. B																				
First L. M. S.																				
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.																				
2. B. C. E.																				
3. L. C. E.																				
4. First L. C. E.																				
Schools of General Education—																				
Matriculation ... Boys	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	3	
Matriculation ... Girls																				
Public Service Certificate Examination (Middle School.) English... ...	1	...	...	1	47	...	...	...	47	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	8	
Public Service Certificate Examination (Middle School.) Vernacular ...																				
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper. ...																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ..																				
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...																				
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower ...																				
3. School of Art Examination ...																				
4. Vernacular Medical Examination ...																				
5. Examination in Engineering ...																				
6. Examination in Surveying																				
7. Industrial School Examination ...																				

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Coorg for the official year 1883—84.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction. In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions maintained by— The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions maintained by— The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	
University Education. *Arts Colleges.* English																																
Oriental																																
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training. Law																																
Medicine																																
Engineering																																
Total.....																																
School Education, General. *Secondary Schools.* For Boys .. English																																
For Boys .. Vernacular ...																																
For Girls ... English																																
For Girls ... Vernacular ...																																
Total.....																																
Primary Schools. For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,175	...	...	7,175	5	246	259	198	...	926	...	278	...	...	1,204	...	...	...	926	8,101	
For Girls																																
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,175	...	...	7,175	5	246	259	198	...	926	...	278	...	...	1,204	...	...	...	926	8,101	
School Education, Special. *Schools for Special Instruction.* Training Schools for Masters ...																																
Training Schools for Mistresses ...																																
Schools of Art...																																
Law Schools																																
Medical Schools																																
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...																																
Industrial Schools																																
Other Schools																																
Total.....																																
Inspection																																
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges																																
Professional Colleges ...																																
Secondary Schools ...																																
Primary Schools... ...																																
Special Schoo's other than Training Schools ...																																
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	..	..	...	...	...	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).																																
Miscellaneous																																
Total.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	..	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	..	...	...	...	
Grand Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,175	...	...	7,175	5	246	259	198	2,500	926	...	278	...	...	3,704	...	...	...	926	8,101	

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
Mercara, 31st *May* 1884.

E. MARSDEN, B. A.,
Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

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